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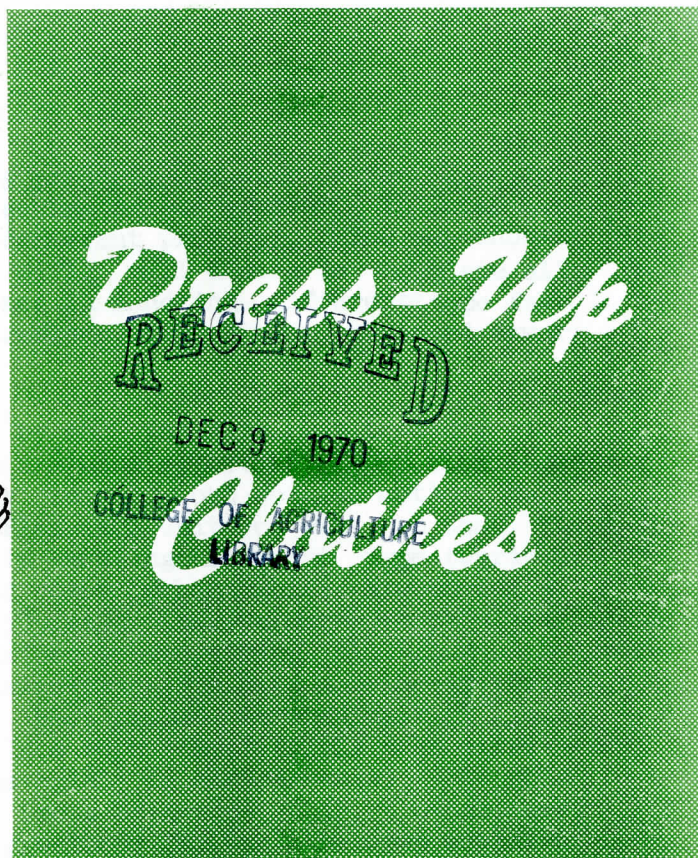
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E.C. 4-21-2

Jan. 1951

E.C. 4-21-2



PREPARED FOR 4-H CLOTHING CLUB GIRLS

EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING
W. V. LAMBERT, DIRECTOR

C.1

DRESS-UP CLOTHES FOR THE WELL-DRESSED 4-H CLUB GIRL

The third year, or Advanced 4-H clothing projects are planned for the older girl who has had considerable experience in sewing or has completed at least two second year projects. It consists of three different projects. You may choose the order in which you take them. Usually girls will desire to complete all three projects as each unit offers experience in handling different type fabrics, new dress finishes and other helpful problems, which every advanced sewer will wish to learn.



FOR DRESS UP OCCASIONS

You may "get by" by choosing very easy to make, simple garments. There are also opportunities to challenge your skill and ability to carry out our 4-H motto "Make the Best Better". Plan each unit of work so that it offers experiences in handling different type fabrics, new dress finishes and color combinations. Try to see ahead and decide what you want your wardrobe to be a year or so from now. Consider your clothing allowance carefully. Check over what clothes you have and see if there are some that have been pushed to the back of your clothes closet and seldom worn. Smart girls make excellent use of the good material in old garments. The following project is the Dress-Up Dresses Unit. Other circulars contain the suggestions for the other two advanced units.

The three units are:

- A. Dress-Up Clothes
- B. Simple Tailored Clothes
- C. Making New Clothes from Old

A Certificate of Achievement is awarded for the completion of each of the three projects in Advanced Clothing.

I. Requirements for the Dress-Up Clothes project are:

- 1. Make a one, two or three-piece dress-up dress.
- 2. Make at least one accessory which will add interest to your costume.
- 3. Make or purchase other accessories to complete your dress-up costume.

II. General Requirements:

- 1. Plan your clothes for a season.
- 2. Improve your buying practices.
Buy a different garment with each unit - See A,B,C above.
- 3. Keep a record of the money spent for your clothes.
- 4. Make improvement in care of clothes habits.
- 5. Make improvement in good grooming habits.
- 6. Give a demonstration of a good clothing practice.
- 7. Keep a scrap book of, (a) sketches and clippings of clothes becoming to your type; (b) color harmonies you can wear; (c) aids to good grooming; (d) food habits for beauty and health (e) ways of improving posture; and (f) notes on personality development.
- 8. Take part in your club and county dress revue and exhibits.

THE DRESS-UP DRESS

Rarely is a girl more interested in her appearance than when she dresses up for a social occasion. But the dress she puts on is not the only thing that counts at such a time. The 4-H girl who desires to make a pleasing appearance will strive to have good health so that she feels and looks well; she will groom herself carefully and wear becoming color, line and fabric so that she will appear attractive; she will select clothes that are suitable for the different social occasions she attends so that she may be comfortable and have a good time; and she will cultivate a personality which is pleasing to others.



AFTERNOON OR DATE DRESS

Not every girl needs the same number or kind of dress-up dresses. Some occasions requiring such dresses are church; calling; dates; special club, school or community meetings; informal teas; neighborhood parties or other informal daytime parties; dinners; banquets and evening parties. On these occasions a girl appreciates the importance of contributing her part socially, so she tries to look her best. For this reason every 4-H girl needs a wearable dress in her wardrobe that will be suitable for most of the dress-up occasions that she will be attending. Most girls do not require a dressier dress than the afternoon type which is suitable for church, and for afternoon and evening occasions. Some girls may find they have use for simple, informal party dresses appropriate for more formal afternoon or evening parties.

The dress-up dress need not be elaborate. It may get its dress-up appearance from either the design or the fabric used, or from the accessories. This type of dress may also be made of dainty cotton or of rayon or silk or of a fine wool. The dress-up dress should be becoming, well made, graceful in line and stylish.

Although dressier than the dress intended for school, sports or business wear, the dress-up dress need not be expensive. It should, however, show thoughtful planning and careful workmanship. Often a good basic dress may be dressed up or down to suit the occasion. It may be dressed up by the use of dressy collars and cuffs or belts, or it may be dressed down by the use of more tailored type of accessories.

4-H club girls who are interested in the Dress-Up Clothes project will want to read this circular carefully and discuss the suggestions given, with mother, the club leader and in club meetings. Each girl will want to make a dress-up dress for herself and choose the accessories to make it a complete ensemble. She will check her posture and follow good grooming practices on all occasions. She will also take proper care of her Dress-Up clothes. A girl's appearance in a dress-up dress is especially dependent upon the way she stands, sits and walks and how well groomed she is. The circular entitled "Your Own Best Exhibit" contains many helpful suggestions on posture and grooming. See E.C. 4-13-2. Ask your club leader or County Extension Agent for this circular.



OUR SUNDAY BEST

The 4-H Girl Plans Her Dress-Up Costume

The dress-up dress may be made for summer, winter or other seasons as the same principles govern the making of this dress for any season. Plan carefully for what you need and for the occasions for which you wish to wear it.

Afternoon or Best Wear Dresses. Usually not so much wear is expected of the afternoon or best dress, so materials that are more fragile, delicate and gayer in color will be appropriate. As there are not so many of these occasions only a small amount of wear is usually expected of the afternoon or best dress. 4-H girls realize that this type of dress is out of place when worn for school or business.

This "afternoon" or "best" dress then, may be made of fine cottons such as gingham, fine broadcloth, from linen or from fine wool or some of the rayons. The design, too, may be a little less severe or less tailored and softness may be added by the use of ruffles, shirring, flounces, pleats, tucks or drapery. If the dress is to serve more practical needs a more tailored pattern and a more sturdy material and less dainty color may be chosen.



DRESS UP GLAMOUR

Party or Evening Costumes. Unless a girl wears evening dresses a great deal she is likely to find them more difficult to plan successfully than daytime dresses. Helpful ideas can be found in high-grade fashion books. Even then, choice between styles suitable for girls and those suitable for women, is necessary. Dresses that are too old or sophisticated detract from a young girl's appearance; those with an air of youthful simplicity are more becoming and attractive.

Girls who are short and stout, need to choose lines that flatter the figure and give length, slimness and center front interest. Girls who are tall and slender, find puff sleeves, broad necklines, contrasting sashes and full skirts flattering.

Party, or evening dresses, are worn little compared with other dress-up outfits, yet a dress and all the necessary accessories may, in the end, prove expensive unless carefully planned. When the amount that can be spent is decided upon, work out the expenditures so as to have comparable quality in every item of the outfit. In choosing materials and styles, consider whether or not a special slip will be required. Will suitable footwear be within the allowance, and will special jewelry be necessary? Street shoes with an evening dress spoils the whole effect. Every part of the outfit should be related in type and quality. Plan every detail before buying any one item.

Any girl who knows she is correctly dressed feels more at ease and has a better time than when she is inappropriately dressed for the occasion. This is why the planning and the wearing of the dress-up dress is important.

Choosing the Design for the Dress-Up Dress

In general, a dress-up dress differs from a school or street dress in that the material is finer, the design less tailored and the trimming (if used) more elegant.

For the 4-H girl who wishes to wear her dress-up dress for church, dates, community gatherings and similar occasions, the design need not be much different from that of her school, sports or street dresses. If she attends informal parties or functions, she may need to make a dressier dress.

Dress-up dresses may or may not follow the outline of the figure. For instance, flared skirts, cape collars, and wide sleeves, that are used on dressy dresses, do not cling to the figure as to the plaited skirts, the fitted sleeves and the narrow roll collars that are more often used on the tailored dress. The

lines within a dressy dress are usually soft and graceful rather than flat and tailored. The length may or may not be longer than the tailored dress. This depends upon the fashion, the style of the dress, the size and the age of the girl as well as the occasions for which the dress is planned. The party dress is usually a little longer than the one worn on other dress-up occasions.

Often the simplest dresses are the smartest. Material with dressmaker treatment such as tucking, shirring or pleating holds endless possibilities for individuality. Contrast, if desired, can then be in the accessories. When contrast is used in a dress, study the full-length effect. Take care that the masses of contrast are few and in good proportion, and not overdone or spotty in effect.

Regardless of the type of dress worn, the face should always be the center of interest. A becoming neckline, an interesting collar, vest, scarf or yoke or a contrasting color used at the neckline helps to direct attention toward the face rather than to some part of the costume.

All decorations and finishes are a part of the completed effect of a dress and should be planned before the dress is cut. Decorations or trimmings on a dress may be used to make the individual more attractive and to add to the beauty of the dress itself. They may be used (1) to add color, (2) to add emphasis, (3) to bring out beauty of design in fabric. The trimmings may enhance or detract from the appearance of the dress, depending upon the care in selecting and in making them. They detract from a dress when there are too many or when unrelated in texture, type or color to the dress, to the personality of the wearer or when inappropriate to the occasion. A well designed costume has its center of interest somewhere near the face and has no more than two or three minor or subordinate interests. For example, the secondary or subordinate interest may be the pockets; belt, cuffs or modish accents at the hip line, depending on the build of the wearer. More give a spotty appearance causing the observer's eyes to jump from one interest to another with a restless movement.

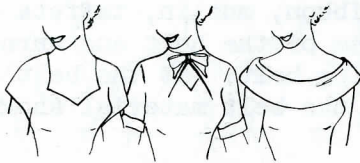
Inexpensive ready-made dresses are often over trimmed or have trimmings of poor quality and choice which detract from the style and material of the garment. Such trimming may be removed from the dress to improve its design quality.

Consider Your Figure Type. The girl with the average figure may choose any good design she wishes, provided it is suitable for the use she intends it, and that it will look well with the other garments and accessories she has to wear with it. This is not possible for the short, stout girl who is too wide for her height. She must look for more slenderizing lines in a dress pattern. She will need to look for long, unbroken lines from the shoulder to the lower edge of the skirt, such as: Vertical panels and vests; long or pointed collars; narrow necklines; longer skirts; with narrow group of plaits; closer fitting sleeves; belts which match the dress, or fitted, beltless dresses.

The tall, slender girl, who is too tall for her width, will look for designs which will make her look shorter, such as: Circular flounces; wide skirt hems; wide panels; draped collars and sleeves; broad necklines and collars; full blouses; yokes; tunics; boleros; horizontal tucks; capes; soft, wide belts or those of contrasting color; full sleeves; wide cuffs or cuffs of contrasting color. Often girls, although very tall and slender, have broad hips. This type has another problem. They will want to look for designs which broaden the upper part of the figure and slenderize the hips. Some girls are larger above than below the waist. This type will need to choose designs having vertical or diagonal movement through the shoulders and horizontal movement over the hips.

The personality of the wearer should also play a part in the selection of a pattern. For example, feminine girls usually look well in more dainty designs. While boyish, athletic girls look awkward in long, ruffled, fussy dresses. Plainer simpler, more tailored dresses are better suited to the athletic type. Likewise, dignified serious or dramatic type girls may choose a more striking design.

Necklines and Collars.



SWEET HEART, KEYHOLE AND PORTRAIT
NECKLINES FOR DRESS-UP WEAR

Necklines, when properly selected, can do much to make the face which is not a perfect oval, assume more perfect proportions. The broad face appears less broad when V-shaped and narrow-U-shaped necklines are worn; while the square and broad U-shaped necklines make the long, slender face appear more round.

Necklines and collars form a frame for the face. They may also influence the apparent shape of the face and should be carefully chosen for becomingness.

A well chosen neckline used with hats and costume jewelry of pleasing line does much toward making the face seem an ideal oval and in making it the center of interest of the costume.

High, close collars shorten the face and appear to increase the width. A low line gives greater background because it gives length.

Square necklines which emphasize horizontal movement increase width while V-necklines decrease apparent width.

Round high necklines and collars broaden, while a lower oval or V neckline or collar is more slenderizing.

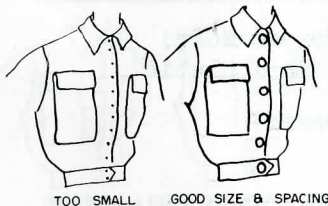
A narrow oval adds length to the face, emphasizing oval contours. The long slender oval is usually becoming.

Pointed collars, especially those that fit with a V at the neck, tend to make the face appear shorter.

Sweetheart, keyhole and portrait necklines are favorites for the dress-up dress.

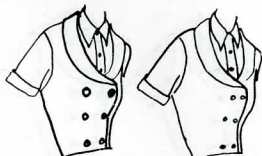
Clips, brooches and necklaces likewise form necklines which affect the apparent shape of the face.

Buttons



TOO SMALL

GOOD SIZE & SPACING



WELL SPACED

POORLY SPACED

Buttons make an attractive trimming. Spacing is very important. Buttons too small or too large for the space on which used spoil the effect. It should be remembered that buttons accent whatever part of the costume on which they are used. Avoid spotty effect by grouping or spacing buttons in an interesting way and by choosing pleasing color and texture combinations. Select suitable size buttons for the individual. Before buying, experiment with sizes, colors, spacing and textures. Scraps of paper or material may be used for this. Well made, worked, piped or loop buttonholes, and covered buttons may add a great deal to the appearance of a dress.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

The too-thin girl has greater freedom in her choice of both texture and design. She may use pin stripes if used with great care and with horizontal movement. She needs to make sure the design she chooses is in scale with her size and proportions.

Dress fabrics may suggest youthfulness. Girls want dress fabrics to be simple and practical rather than showy and fragile. Then a dress can be kept fresh and dainty for every occasion at little or no cost, whereas delicate fabrics are expensive to keep in proper wearing condition. Nets and laces make practical year around party dresses. Velveteen is good for winter party wear, and organdy; voile; lawn; pique; gingham and prints are good choices for summer wear.

Fabric Tests. When selecting the fabric for a dress-up dress, be sure to think about the care it will require. A simple test is to pull a sample of the fabric between the thumb and the forefinger - if the threads slip easily a dress made of the fabric would probably pull out at the seams and at places of strain where repairs are difficult to make. Color-fast fabrics that are easy to wash and iron are a pleasure to own. This is true of many of the cottons, which are generally easier to care for than silks, rayons and nylons.

Another test, when selecting your fabric, is to notice if there is anything which can be pulled off easily, such as paste dots imitating dotted swiss, or designs pasted on voile, for these may wash off or are often discolored in ironing.

Plain colors of medium value are more wearable throughout the year and more becoming to the average figure. Printed fabrics may be more practical than plain colors because they do not show soil or spots easily.

Fabrics for Dress-Up Wear. Among the fabrics suitable for dress-up dresses are -- dimity; dotted swiss; lawn; voile; sheer cotton prints; batiste; fine gingham; cotton lace; eyelets and organdy. Then there are also washable silks and rayons and nylons. There are also sheer woolens; taffeta; faille; shantung; crepes and novelty silks and rayon which require dry cleaning.

Knowing Dress-Up Fabrics. Learn to recognize these fabrics when you see them. True dotted swiss has embroidered dots. They usually wear better than the dots which are pressed onto the fabric. Dimity may be recognized by the small, cord-like threads running lengthwise of the fabric. These threads are the same color as the background color of the fabric. Lawn, batiste, voile and sheer prints are smooth, plain weave, sheer fabrics. Organdy is stiff and sheer and may be plain, embroidered or of seersucker weave. Lawn is stiff but not as stiff as organdy; batiste is soft; voile is made of hard, twisted threads that give it a hard feel. Tissue gingham is sheer, and usually has stripes or checks woven in the fabric. Silk and rayon can be distinguished by the feel and appearance. Silk has a gloss and unless it is heavily weighted, is soft and light in weight. Rayon has either a brilliant or a dull, metallic lustre, and usually feels wiry, non-elastic, slippery, cool and smooth.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u> </u> Plain | <u> </u> Dull |
| <u> </u> Small scale print | <u> </u> Stiff |
| <u> </u> Large scale print | <u> </u> Soft |
| <u> </u> Shiny | <u> </u> Bright colors |
| (Add others) | |

- _____ Dark colors _____
- _____ Light colors _____
- _____ Transparent _____

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| _____ Cotton | _____ Washable | _____ Light colors |
| _____ Silk | _____ Dry cleanable | _____ Medium colors |
| _____ Rayon | _____ Sheer | _____ Dark colors |
| _____ Nylon | _____ Medium weight | |
| | _____ Heavy | |

- | Questions to consider when buying fabric for your dress-up dress. | Name of Fabrics | | |
|---|-----------------|--|--|
| Can I afford this fabric? | | | |
| Is the price reasonable for the quality? | | | |
| Does the fabric have the appearance and <u>feel of good quality?</u> | | | |
| Is the design in the fabric pleasing? | | | |
| Is the fabric design becoming to me? | | | |
| Is the color of the fabric pleasing? | | | |
| Is the color of the fabric becoming to me? | | | |
| How will I care for the fabric? | | | |
| Is the fabric suited to the use and design I have chosen? | | | |
| Is the fabric suitable for me to work with considering my experience in sewing? | | | |

MAKING THE DRESS-UP DRESS

The construction of a dress-up dress is very important, since a carefully made dress helps the wearer to feel well dressed. Some suitable dress finishes are suggested on pages _____ and _____.

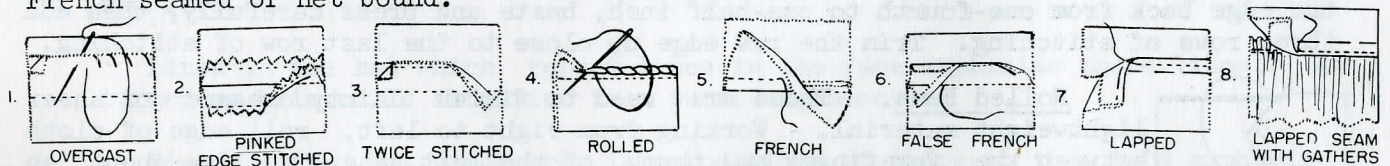
Order, or Plan of Work. Since some parts of the dress must be made before certain other parts, a girl will find it helpful and time-saving to plan the order of her work, placing each step in logical order. Review "Steps in Making a Dress" E.C.-4-19-2, page 18.

Standards of Workmanship. The care with which a girl handles her fabrics and does the stitching and pressing on her dress makes a great deal of difference in the finished appearance of her dress. For this reason, materials need to be handled as carefully as possible. All steps should be carefully marked, measured, pinned and basted, then ripping and restitching should not be necessary. The finished appearance of your dress can usually be improved, (1) by pressing each seam before another one is joined to it; (2) by pressing collars and other finishes carefully before attaching them to the dress; and (3) by allowing plenty of time for finishing the dress properly.

Preparation of the Fabric. For cotton and washable rayon fabrics which are not preshrunk, it is best to shrink them before cutting. Review E.C. 4-17-2, page 8.

Get Acquainted with Your Pattern. Read carefully all instructions on envelope and guide sheet in order to understand the handling of that particular pattern. All standard patterns speak very intelligently, once you understand their language. Let them direct you to the easy way of putting their pieces together. Learn the meanings of all perforations and markings, also note that patterns vary in seam allowances.

Seams. Materials used in best dresses often require some seam finish, depending on the particular fabric. Self-stitched seams, double-stitched seams, and overcasting are finishes suited to silks and rayons except "sheers" which may need to be French seamed or net bound.



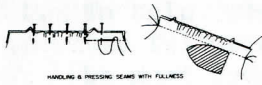
SEAMS FOR DRESS-UP DRESSES

Seams, too, are planned before cutting the dress, as some require greater seam allowance than is indicated on the pattern.

The turned, stitched or the pinked seam, for example, should be three-fourths to one inch wide when completed. This requires at least five-eighths inch seam allowance instead of the usual three-eighths inch. Be sure to take up the seam allowance given for your pattern or the dress will not fit as it should.

In planning types of seams to be used, think of four things: (1) Weight of material - is the seam bulky? (2) Construction of material - will the seam ravel? (3) Place used - will it give the effect desired? (4) For decoration - do you wish to emphasize or accent a line?

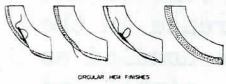
If one seam has fullness, hold this side toward you with notches together when basting or sewing by hand. For machine stitching place the fullness underneath.



When two seams cross each other, the first seam made should be pressed open and flat before joining to the other. Seams should be pressed while the garment is being constructed.

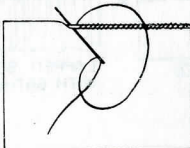
Selvages on silk, rayon, or cotton may be left if, (1) they are like the body of the material; (2) if they do not show through; and (3) if they can be used in several places. If selvages are left, clip them every three inches. Be sure seams are not twisted.

Below are directions for seam turnings:



1. Most dress seams are pressed open and flat.
2. Shoulder seams turn toward the front or are opened.
3. Armhole seams turn away from neckline or outward.
In novelty cut, gathered, or darted sleeves, exceptions may be made.
4. Waist seams turn away from full sections.
5. French seams for underarm and sleeve seams turn toward the front.

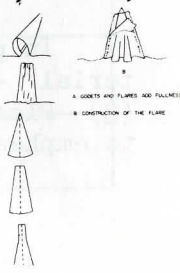
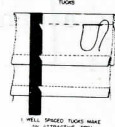
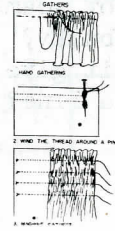
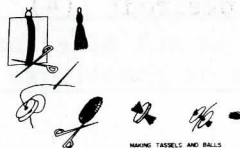
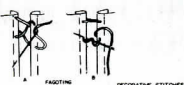
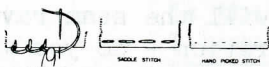
Circular Hem Finishes should be neat and smooth, therefore they require careful handling. Any flared garment should hang overnight before the hem is finished, as flares have a tendency to sag. There are several methods of finishing circular hems: (1) For the simplest finish, turn the raw edge back and stitch it, making as small a turn as possible, and stitching directly on the edge. Then turn back this stitched edge and whip it down, using a fine thread in matching color. Make tiny even stitches so that they will not be noticeable on the right side. (2) For crisp fabrics that will bear two rows of machine stitching, simply turn the edge and stitch it, then make a second turn and stitch from the right side directly on the edge. Small stitches and fine thread give an attractive effect. (3) For such materials as fine voile, the edge may be carefully marked and picoted. (Picoting is often done at sewing machine shops or at shops where buttons and buckles are covered). Turn the picoted edge and baste it back, taking the stitches exactly on the edge. Then whip the hem down, remove the bastings and press. A soft, limp hem will be the result. (4) For firm materials such as medium weight wool and silk, three rows of stitching are frequently used at the bottom of circular skirts. Turn the edge back from one-fourth to one-half inch, baste and press carefully, then add three rows of stitching. Trim the raw edge up close to the last row of stitching.



ROLLED HEM

Roll Hems. These are used to finish dainty dresses of sheer lightweight material. Working from right to left, roll edge of cloth between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, rolling about an inch or two at a time. Pass the needle around the roll with a tiny, tight stitch. The hem may be used on either circular or straight edges.

Decorative Stitches and Trimmings. Decorative stitches such as picked, fagoting, cable stitching, overcasting, running stitches and blanket stitches, together with yarn balls, tassels and braids are trimmings easily made at home. If well done, these add color and interest to an otherwise uninteresting costume. Other trimmings are rows of machine stitching, piping, cording, facings, pleats, tucks, shirring and gathers. Godets and flares also add fullness and decoration.





YOUR HAT IS THE BACKGROUND FOR YOUR FACE.

Hats. Your hat is the background for your face. If your face is a perfect oval in shape with regular features and you are of average height, you will find most hats becoming. If, however, you have a long slender face, or a round face, or a receding chin, or a large nose, or if you are tall or short, plump or slender, you will need to study your appearance and characteristics carefully to determine in which size and shape hat you will look your best.

The hat should have a fine relationship both in shape and size to the figure and silhouette of the wearer. Full, flowing skirts require a larger hat than do short, tailored skirts.

As your hat may make or mar your costume, it should be chosen while wearing the dress and coat. It should harmonize in color, texture and design to the ensemble as a whole.

Simple, youthful hats that are adaptable to more than one outfit and occasion are usually the best choice. Plain felts, conservatively trimmed, are more practical than hats of such materials as velvet or satin, which limit the use of the hat.

A few general rules to keep in mind are:

A brim extending across the forehead seems to cut off the top of the head and decreases height of figure and length of face.

A drooping brim also hides the face, thereby shortening and broadening the figure and face.

Trimming used on each side of the hat emphasizes width.

The turned-up or tilted brim which reveals the face and carries the eye upward, increases apparent height of figure and length of face.

Lines which curve high over the forehead heighten and slenderize the figure and face.

Lines in the hat which repeat lines in the face emphasize those lines. A turned-up brim calls attention to a turned-up nose.

Lines in the hat which are in opposition to those in the face emphasize them. A hat which reveals the forehead exaggerates a protruding chin.

Soft textures and soft lines in hats are easy for the dainty girl to wear; while harsh textures and straighter lines may be suited to the more dignified type.

Trim may add height or may shorten the figure. The size of crown is also important in selecting a becoming hat.

A hat should not interfere with the coat collar with which it will be worn.

Footwear. A dress-up dress requires harmonious footwear. Street shoes are not appropriate. With a dress of voile or organdy, appropriate lightweight sandals are available at a cost lower than that suitable to be worn with more luxurious materials, such as velvets, satin and taffeta.

Good quality, comfortable shoes, youthful in style and simple in design, are best for girls. Poorly fitted shoes are the indirect cause of many headaches, backaches and nervous troubles, although it is seldom realized.



SHOES FOR DRESS-UP WEAR
A, B, C, D. FOR DAY TIME WEAR
E, F, G. FOR FORMAL OR EVENING WEAR

Attractive shoes that fit properly can be found, even at moderate prices. Well made and well-fitted shoes are economical because one pair of good shoes will usually outwear two pairs of cheap shoes.

The type of material used in the shoe, as well as the style of the shoe, determines whether or not it is suitable for sportswear or "dress-up" occasions. Smooth, lightweight materials are used for dressy shoes and sturdy, heavy materials are used for sport shoes. Shoes for walking or standing should have heels which are low and broad. Cuban heels that are appropriate for dressy shoes should be no more than 1-5/8 inches in height. Wedgies, which have low heels are favorites for dress-up wear.

For parties and more formal affairs, sandals and sling pumps are modish. Where there is little walking high-heeled pumps or slippers of lightweight, smooth, soft leather or dressy fabric may be worn, provided the feet or ankles are not weak and the shoe is properly fitted.

Hose. Hose should be carefully chosen, as for many girls hosiery is a large item of expense. For street and school, where much walking is involved, you learned to select sturdy serviceable hose. Silk and nylon hose are appropriate for dress-up wear and may be selected in a sheer or a semi-sheer weight. To fit well, hose require a size corresponding to your foot measure and to leg length and girth. They should be full-fashioned with a fine seam up the back. Hose blend better with the rest of the costume if not too light in color. If the color of the dress and hose is different, try to select hosiery of the same color value, that is the same darkness or lightness, as the dress.

Gloves. It is considered good taste to wear gloves for street and for dress-up wear. They serve both as a necessity, to cover and protect the hands from weather and infection, and as an accessory to complete the costume.

For everyday wear, a practical choice is a washable fabric; chamois, capeskin, doeskin or pigskin. Mocha, suede and kid gloves are dressier and more flattering to the hand but are also more expensive. For formals and weddings, mitts made of the same fabric as the dress are often worn, or sheer nylons or lace. Plain gloves in one color look better and last longer than fancy gloves, which are likely to detract from the costume. Colored gloves have been quite popular for some time. If you have large hands or wide hips, colored gloves will call attention to these points. Be careful too, to select gloves that are not too tight for your hand. Squeezing your hand into a small glove will make it look stiff and pudgy and will also cause the seams to split in a short time.

Handbags. Consider the quality of the handbag in relation to the rest of the outfit. Its size, shape, color and material should be studied for the effect with the whole costume. Simply designed bags will last and look better than those with fussy details. If there is metal trim it should harmonize with any jewelry that might be worn with the costume.

Leather purses belong with tailored clothes of wool and silk. Bags more dressy in design and softer in material are more appropriate. Velvet, brocaded and beaded bags are carried for evening wear.

Test for Selecting Your Accessories
For
Dress-Up Dresses

1. In what ways should hats be suited to the wearer?

2. List two principles which you will keep in mind when you select the hat for your dress-up costume.

3. Name three important requirements for a shoe suitable for dress-up wear.

4. Name three points to consider in selecting hose for dress-up wear.

5. Are gloves considered correct for dress-up occasions? Describe the gloves you will select for your costume, and why

6. What points are to be kept in mind when selecting a purse for dress-up wear?

7. What is the effect of wearing too many pieces of jewelry or too many small accessories at one time?

8. What points should be considered in selecting the textures of the accessories for any costume?

9. What general principle should be kept in mind when selecting colors for the accessories?

10. List three rules for the care of accessories which will keep them in a fresh, wearable condition.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____

Care of the Dress-Up Dress

Every girl will wish to keep her dress-up dresses fresh, clean and wearable. No matter how lovely a costume is, a girl never feels or looks dressed up if her dress is wrinkled or soiled. She may wash her dress-up dress satisfactorily, if (1) the fabric is washable; (2) the fabric was pre-shrunk; (3) the design simple; and (4) the dress well made. Washing a dressy dress, however, requires careful and skillful handling.

Washing the dress-up dress. Prepare a good suds by using about one tablespoon of mild soap flakes for each gallon of water. Dissolve the flakes in a small amount of hot water, then add enough of the solution to the cooler water to make a lasting suds. The temperature for silk, rayon and colored cotton fabrics is best not more than lukewarm, or 90° F. Prepare two pans of such suds.

You have already tested the fabric of your dress to make sure it was washable, by washing a small sample. If the sample washed satisfactorily, the dress should be shaken to remove surface dust then examined for stains. Food stains, such as fruit and grease, are the most common ones found on dressy dresses. Fruit stains may be removed by stretching the stained part of the dress over a bowl and pouring boiling water on the stain. Hold the teakettle a foot or more above the stain so the water strikes the spot with force. In case boiling water would spoil the fabric, place the stain over a towel and sponge lightly with cold water until the stain disappears. Grease spots and other stains, which ordinarily wash out, should be outlined with white basting thread so they may be easily found during the washing process. In case the dress does not require washing, carbon tetrachloride may be used to remove the grease spot. Untie bows or knots and remove buckles or perishable trimmings.

The dress is now ready to be put through the two suds. Do this as quickly as possible, squeezing the soapy water through the fabric again and again. Give all spots and soiled places an extra squeezing, taking care not to rub or twist the fabric. When the dress is clean, rinse well through two or three cold waters, or until the last water shows no trace of soap. Unless the dress is very soiled, it should not be necessary to have it in the water for more than five minutes.

For cotton dresses a little cooked starch, or one of the prepared starches now on the market, may be added to the last rinse. Gelatin or gum arabic will restore the newness to silk or rayon fabrics. Dissolve one tablespoon of gelatin in a cup of hot water. All or part of this solution may be added to the last rinse according to the stiffness desired. Specific directions cannot be given as to the exact amount to use, as some silks and rayons require more than others. A few trials will help you to determine how much to use. If gum arabic is used, add two teaspoons of powdered gum arabic to one cup of hot water and stir until dissolved.

Squeeze the water from the dress, DO NOT WRING. For quick drying, spread the dress on a turkish towel, insert a second towel between the front and back of the dress, then spread a third towel on top. Roll firmly so that the moisture is pressed from the dress into the towels. Remove dress at once and if there is any doubt as to color fastness, shake until dry enough to iron. In case the color is fast, shake out the wrinkles, then place on a hanger and hang in the breeze until dry enough to iron.

Pressing the dress-up dress. Press silk and rayon directly on the wrong side using a moderate or cool iron and a well padded ironing board. Test the iron by trying it on a sample or seam edge before pressing the dress. With many silks, a more lovely texture will result if the weight of the iron is not too great. Crepes should not be flattened in pressing. Care should be taken not to press a crease in the sleeve. If it is necessary to replace plaits in the dress from the right side, a pressing cloth should be used. If collars, pockets etc., need "touching up" on the right side, use a press cloth to prevent shiny edges.

Press with the grain. Cotton dresses may be ironed on the right side unless there is a raised design on the fabric or if a dull appearance is desired on the right side. Good effects are often obtained if seams, hems, facings and collars are first pressed on the wrong side and then on the right. A fairly hot iron, but not hot enough to scorch, may be used for cottons. Test the heat of the iron by trying it on a piece of fabric before beginning to press. Seams, belts, pockets, collars, cuffs and other finishes need to be pressed neatly, taking care not to iron wrinkles into the dress.

Protecting the dress-up dress. When not being worn, the dress-up dress should be placed on a padded dress hanger and hung in a garment bag or dress protector, or if the dress is worn often perhaps a shoulder cover may be used. Directions for making a dress protector and shoulder cover were given in the first year clothing projects. Girls might wish to follow these easy directions for a nice protector for their dress-up dress. Covers may be made from heavy muslin, print or plastic. Heavy paper also makes a satisfactory one for temporary use.

When planning the size of the garment cover, allow twice the length of the dress plus one-third yard. The finished width should be about twenty inches. When making the cover, fold the material so that one end is about six inches longer than the others. The folded end forms the bottom of the bag and the six inches forms a lap over the top opening. Make an eyelet in the center of the top-fold through which the dress hanger hook may be inserted. Shoulder covers may also be used to protect dresses. Directions for this are given in the "Let's Sew" project, pages 10 and 11.

Repairing your dress-up dress. Repairing dresses neatly is a fine skill to acquire, and any girl who learns to mend skillfully and promptly will always feel well rewarded for her efforts. Small details, such as a loose button, a snap fastener, or ripped stitching are not a mark of good grooming and may keep a girl from being tidy or looking her best. Ripped machine stitching should be restitched and broken hand stitches replaced as soon as they are noticed. Sew loose buttons and snap fasteners on before they are lost.

Patching. Thin places often appear at the elbow or under the arm of a dress. Darning such places promptly will prolong the life of the dress.

Sometimes a girl may be unfortunate enough to tear a large hole in her dress-up dress. In such a case the overhand patch will make a good mend. A well-made overhand patch is flat, neatly sewed and almost invisible on the right side of the dress. It may be used on cotton, silk or wool material. Cut the tear square or rectangular and exactly on the up and down and crosswise threads of the fabric. For detail of how to make the overhand patch, see School Clothes Circular, 4-19-2, page 26.

Test yourself on care of your dress-up dress. Aim to keep this dress fresh and wearable. Complete the following sentences by putting in each blank a word which makes the statement correct.

1. When washing a garment by hand --
 - (a) Allow _____ tablespoon of _____ soapflakes to each gallon of soft water.
 - (b) Have the temperature of the water not more than _____.
 - (c) _____ the water through the fabric to remove the soil.
 - (d) _____ water from garments, never twist them.
 - (e) Press silks and rayons directly on the _____ side, using a _____ iron.
 - (f) Do NOT iron a _____ down the center of sleeves.
 - (g) Cotton fabrics may be pressed on either _____ or _____ side, with a _____ iron.
 - (h) Press curved seams over a _____ to help keep their shape.
 - (i) Always press _____.
2. Protect your dress-up dress between wearings by _____.